

AR38

windsor

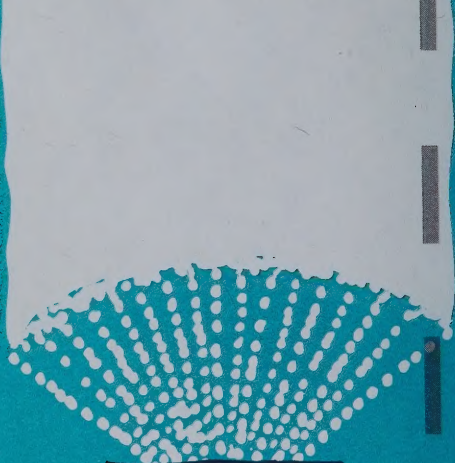
Can corp



AR38

ROAD SALT

**AND YOUR
ENVIRONMENT**



Salt and the snowplow are the two basic weapons U.S. and Canadian highway crews use against winter weather.

But unlike the plow, deicing salt has become a target of some who worry that it might affect the environment.

What are the advantages of using road salt? Does it change the balance of nature? Are there alternatives? This booklet summarizes information on road salt and your environment from experts in many fields.

The salt used in highway safety programs is the same mineral you buy in the grocery for use as food. It is coarser than the table variety, and it sometimes is colored by harmless agents that keep it from caking.

But it's not a threat to the environment, although each winter we read and hear that salt can harm roadside vegetation, hasten corrosion of auto bodies, find its way into local water supplies and even cause damage to highways.

Anyone interested in conservation will want to know about the benefits of road salt and its effects under all conditions. So let's look first at the reasons why deicing salt is put to work.

It is the most effective means available for keeping streets and highways open in winter. According to highway authorities and police, it helps save hundreds of lives and prevents countless injuries each year.

All public works officials agree ice and snow must be removed as quickly as possible from roads and highways to protect the lives and safety of motorists. The Highway Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences points out that major highways in the snow-belt states would be temporarily closed or could be traveled only under extremely hazardous conditions during severe winter storms if deicing salt was not used.

This could create serious economic problems. In Chicago, for example, the Citizens Traffic Safety Board says the city's salting program each year prevents more than 15,000 accidents that would cost the victims more than \$3.5 million. In Detroit, the commissioner of public works estimated that \$2 million per storm would be lost to business if workers were 30 minutes late each time it snowed.

Local public works departments in the U.S. and Canada report that deicing salt is an important factor in protecting lives and property as well as keeping economic conditions stable.

But what about the question of side effects? Some serious problems related to road salt use were solved years ago. For example, auto body corrosion should not concern owners of models produced since the mid-1960's. Today's cars are built far differently than earlier models and designed to resist the effects of all corrosives.

Modern cars have sealed watertight joints, "open" rather than "box" construction, drainage outlets, and fewer ledges, flanges and pockets to trap dirt and moisture. Most designs include air-flow channels to dry out concealed areas. The result is that cars just don't rust as they used to, salt or no salt.

Another problem that once was linked to road salt use—damage to road surfaces—has been solved in similar fashion. Although salt may still affect some older roadways, most modern ones are not affected by it due to their composition and method of construction.

Modern specifications for concrete pavements call for the use of certain additives that help the pavement withstand the increase in freeze-thaw cycles brought on by use of deicing salt. A long-term study proved that asphalt pavement is unaffected by regular use of salt.

Just as developments in making cars and highways have nearly eliminated salt damage in these cases, other new techniques are helping solve problems related to roadside vegetation and effects on water supplies.

It is true that trees and plants close to highways can be damaged or killed by unusually heavy salt spray or runoff. However, most such damage is caused by other factors such as gaseous pollutants from auto engines. Deicing salt may be incorrectly blamed because it is visible—while unseen exhaust fumes often do the real damage.

Certain plants and trees have a high salt tolerance. Landscapers can limit damage to roadside vegetation by planting these species along the road.

Where water runoff from roads and highways enters nearby wells or other water systems, deicing salt may have some effect on water supplies. It has been proved in a number of tests, however, that this effect is minimal.

Salt, or "sodium chloride" as it is known to scientists, is a natural substance present in all bodies of water and in rainfall. The amounts present in public water supplies—even those quite close to highways—are not even sufficient to taste.

According to the Highway Research Board, "Sodium and chloride concentrations in major rivers are not seriously affected by salts applied to highways for deicing purposes."

Of the many sources of water, only shallow wells and ponds located quite close to highways are susceptible to increased chloride levels caused by deicing salt. Seldom is there a comparable increase in the water's sodium content.

In much the way that auto corrosion and pavement damage problems have been solved in recent years, the effects of salt on roadside vegetation and water supplies are being solved now.

Here are some of the ways public works officials are helping:

- Locating and designing highways with a view to the long term use of salt for deicing.

- Providing covered storage facilities that prevent runoff from salt storage piles.
- Carefully calibrating equipment so that salt is spread efficiently.
- Planting the right kinds of foliage well back from the pavement.
- Locating wells away from major intersections and other areas receiving large amounts of salt.

There is no suitable alternative to the use of salt in keeping roads open and eliminating hazardous driving conditions.

Sand and cinders can be spread to increase traction, but they cannot melt snow. And when winter is over, sand and grit present a grimy, costly clean-up job for highway crews and housewives.

Other chemicals can be used. But in the quantities needed to deice highways their cost is prohibitive.

The advantages of road salt are frequently overlooked and its disadvantages exaggerated.

But the value of this essential deicing material in reducing winter accidents is too widely accepted, and the environmental side effects too easily controlled, to justify restrictions on its use as a highway life saver.

Note:

**Information in this booklet
is based on statistical studies
and the opinions of
experts in the fields of
chemistry, botany, medicine,
highway construction and
traffic safety and control.
If you want supporting material,
please write to:**



Salt Institute

**206 N. Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314**



Rapport Trimestriel aux Actionnaires

Six mois terminés le 31 décembre 1975

La grève qui a fermé notre mine et notre usine de Windsor, Ontario, pendant plus de sept mois fut réglée le 15 décembre 1975.

Les ententes sont sujettes à l'approbation de la Commission de lutte contre l'inflation et nous attendons une décision au moment opportun. Les effets de la grève sont grandement reflétés dans le revenu net des six mois alors que les bénéfices ont diminué à 58 cents l'action, de 79 cents l'action qu'ils étaient l'an dernier. La compagnie a dû répondre par des achats à une grande partie de ses besoins en sel gemme et en sel d'évaporation, ce qui a causé un accroissement des coûts. Maintenant que les opérations ont repris leur cours normal et que l'hiver se fait rigoureux dans la plupart de nos marchés, nous nous attendons à une amélioration des bénéfices.

La Loi anti-inflation est entrée en vigueur le 14 octobre 1975 et elle limite les augmentations de prix, de rémunération, de marge bénéficiaire et de dividende conformément à divers indicateurs anti-inflation. Il est encore trop tôt pour évaluer les effets de cette Loi sur la compagnie.

Lors d'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires qui sera tenue le 17 février 1976, on demandera aux actionnaires d'approuver la demande de la compagnie d'un certificat de continuation en vertu de la Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes entrée en vigueur en décembre 1975. Ceci donnera à la compagnie l'occasion d'amender sa charte afin que les actions ordinaires de la compagnie soient désignées comme actions A devant recevoir des dividendes ordinaires ou actions B devant recevoir des dividendes versés à même le surplus non réparti et libéré d'impôt.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Le Président

Le 30 janvier, 1976

LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SEL, LIMITEE

Etat consolidé du revenu (non vérifié)

Pour les six mois terminés le 31 décembre 1975 (avec chiffres comparatifs de 1974)

	1975	1974
Ventes.....	\$17,628,341	\$16,405,007
Coût des ventes y compris les frais de commercialisation, d'administration et autres déductions....	14,114,760	12,417,736
Amortissement.....	1,134,354	992,412
	15,249,114	13,410,148
Revenu avant impôts sur le revenu.....	2,379,227	2,994,859
Impôts sur le revenu.....	1,076,992	1,221,078
Revenu net.....	\$ 1,302,235	\$ 1,773,781
Bénéfices par action.....	\$.58	\$.79

LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE SEL, LIMITEE

Etat consolidé de l'évolution de la situation financière (non vérifié)

Pour les six mois terminés le 31 décembre 1975 (avec chiffres comparatifs de 1974)

	1975	1974
Augmentation du fonds de roulement:		
Exploitation:		
Revenu net.....	\$ 1,302,235	\$ 1,773,781
Ajouter les montants nets compris ci-haut qui n'exigent pas une sortie ou une entrée de fonds de roulement (amortissement, etc.).	1,376,831	985,103
Total provenant de l'exploitation...	2,679,066	2,758,884
Diminution de l'effet à recevoir d'une compagnie affiliée.....	400,000	250,000
Total.....	3,079,066	3,008,884
Utilisation du fonds de roulement:		
Dépenses en immobilisations moins produit d'aliénations de \$93,706 (1974 — \$48,334).....	1,001,810	1,565,936
Dividendes.....	1,687,500	1,687,500
Total.....	2,689,310	3,253,436
Augmentation (diminution) du fonds de roulement.	389,756	(244,552)
Fonds de roulement au début de la période....	16,398,764	15,768,286
Fonds de roulement à la fin de la période.....	\$16,788,520	\$15,523,734

Quarterly Report to the Shareholders

Six months ended December 31, 1975

The strike which closed the Windsor, Ontario, mine and plant for over seven months was settled on December 15, 1975. The agreements are subject to approval by the Anti-Inflation Board and a ruling is expected in due course. A major portion of the effect of the strike is reflected in the net income for the six months with earnings declining to 58 cents a share from 79 cents a share last year. The Company purchased a considerable portion of its evaporated and rock salt requirements resulting in higher costs. With operations back to normal and severe winter conditions prevailing in most of the market areas, we look forward to an improvement in earnings.

The Anti-Inflation Act became effective on October 14, 1975, and restricts increases in prices, compensation, profit margins and dividends in accordance with various anti-inflation guidelines. It is still too early to assess the effects of this Act on the Company.

At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders called for February 17, 1976, the shareholders will be asked to approve the Company's application for a Certificate of Continuance under the Canada Business Corporation Act which was proclaimed in force in December 1975. This provides the Company with an opportunity to amend its charter to provide for the common shares of the Company to be designated as A shares to receive ordinary dividends or B shares to receive dividends paid out of tax paid undistributed surplus.

THE
CANADIAN
SALT
COMPANY
LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Income (Unaudited)

For six months ended December 31, 1975
(With comparative figures for 1974)

	1975	1974
Sales.....	<u>\$17,628,341</u>	<u>\$16,405,007</u>
Costs, including marketing and administrative expenses and other deductions.....	14,114,760	12,417,736
Depreciation and amortization.....	1,134,354	992,412
	<u>15,249,114</u>	<u>13,410,148</u>
Income before income taxes.....	2,379,227	2,994,859
Income taxes.....	1,076,992	1,221,078
Net income.....	<u>\$ 1,302,235</u>	<u>\$ 1,773,781</u>
Earnings per share.....	<u>\$.58</u>	<u>\$.79</u>

THE
CANADIAN
SALT
COMPANY
LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position (Unaudited)

For six months ended December 31, 1975
(With comparative figures for 1974)

	1975	1974
<i>Working capital was increased by:</i>		
Operations:		
Net income.....	\$ 1,302,235	\$ 1,773,781
Add net amounts included above which do not involve an outlay or receipt of working capital (depreciation, etc.)...	1,376,831	985,103
Total from operations.....	2,679,066	2,758,884
Reduction in note receivable from an affiliated company.....	400,000	250,000
Total.....	<u>3,079,066</u>	<u>3,008,884</u>
<i>Working capital was used for:</i>		
Expenditures on fixed assets less proceeds of disposals \$93,706 (1974 — \$48,334).....	1,001,810	1,565,936
Dividends.....	1,687,500	1,687,500
Total.....	<u>2,689,310</u>	<u>3,253,436</u>
Increase (decrease) in working capital.....	389,756	(244,552)
Working capital beginning of period.....	16,398,764	15,768,286
Working capital end of period.....	<u>\$16,788,520</u>	<u>\$15,523,734</u>

S.A. Mackay

President

**THE
CANADIAN
SALT COMPANY
LIMITED**
and subsidiaries

Directors

H. A. Clarke
F. B. Common, Jr.
G. Fillion
W. Hasler
W. D. Mahaffy
J. D. Mair
L. M. McBride
D. Peterkin, Jr.
J. W. Simmons
J. H. Taylor

Executive Officers

D. Peterkin, Jr., Chairman of the Board
W. D. Mahaffy, President
H. A. Clarke, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer
J. D. Mair, Vice-President, Production
B. J. McMurray, Vice-President, Marketing
K. Weatherford, Vice-President
L. M. McBride, Assistant Secretary

Registrars and Transfer Agents

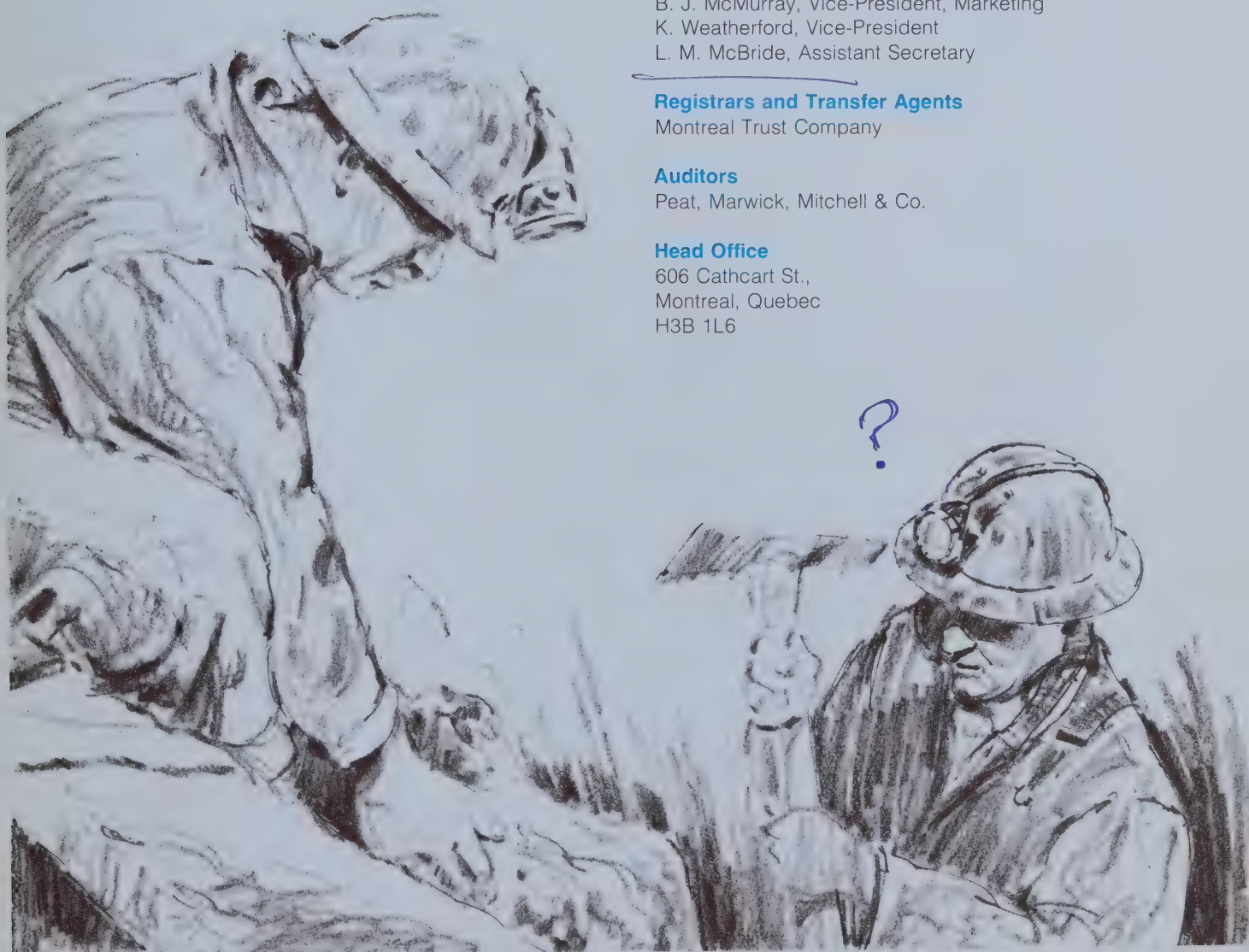
Montreal Trust Company

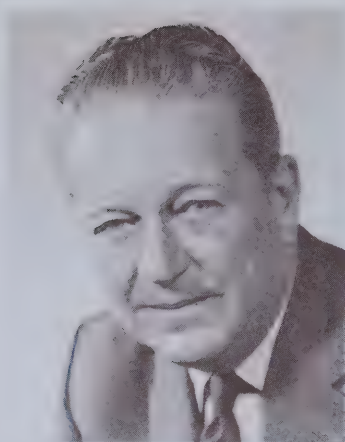
Auditors

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

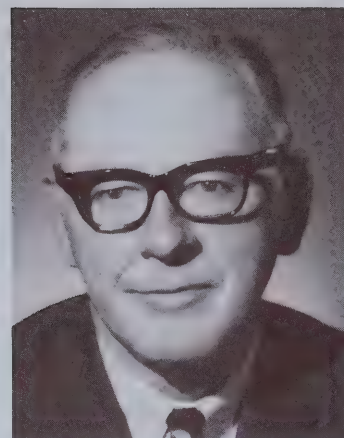
Head Office

606 Cathcart St.,
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 1L6





D. Peterkin, Jr.



W. D. Mahaffy

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders

Sales for the year ended June 30, 1975, of \$37,112,590 are 9% above last year's figure of \$33,986,304. The increase, however, was not sufficient to offset the higher costs incurred generally with the result that net income declined by 5%. Earnings of \$1.85 per share on net income of \$4,173,263 compare with \$1.96 and \$4,405,110 last year.

Although the volume of rock salt sold for ice-control was reduced because of relatively mild winter weather, higher selling prices this year resulted in a slight increase in rock salt sales over the previous year. Sales of evaporated salt products were up 23% over last year reflecting increases in both volume and selling prices. A strike on April 28th shut down the mining and evaporated salt operations at Windsor, Ontario. The Company has, however, been able to obtain salt from alternate sources to date. At the present time, the Company is unable to predict how long the work stoppage will continue.

Dividends paid during the year were \$1.25 a share compared with \$1.10 a share last year.

Capital expenditures for the year amounted to \$3,819,614. Major items included the purchase of equipment for the initial phase of a program to upgrade the underground rock salt haulage system at the Windsor, Ontario, mine; the continuing expansion of the mining operations at Pugwash, N.S.; and the purchase of 30 acres of land at Windsor, Ontario, for salt storage purposes.

In May 1975, the Directors enacted Special By-law "O" increasing the Board of Directors from ten (10) to twelve (12). The shareholders will be asked to consider this By-law at a Special General Meeting to be held immediately prior to the Annual Meeting.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. E. G. Smith who served on the Board of Directors from 1951 until his retirement in 1972.

For the year ahead, we look for the cost-price spiral to continue but with less intensity. We have been successful in obtaining a good share of the highway ice-control business for the coming season. Despite the strike, a combination of recent purchases and existing stock-piles insures that the Company will be able to meet its commitments.

The Board extends its thanks to the many employees and customers whose efforts and support have contributed so much to the continued progress of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. D. Mahaffy".

Chairman

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Peterkin, Jr.". The signature is written in a cursive style.

President

Montreal, Quebec, August 19, 1975.

Financial Highlights



	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Sales	\$37,112,590	\$33,986,304	\$29,375,662	\$28,014,087	\$26,523,277
Income before depreciation, amortization and taxes	8,673,795	8,552,416	7,585,384	8,186,227	8,329,742
Depreciation and amortization	2,126,849	1,869,834	1,724,122	1,794,865	1,773,890
Taxes (on income)	2,373,683	2,277,472	1,874,985	2,078,244	2,329,593
Net income	4,173,263	4,405,110	3,986,277(a)	4,313,118	4,226,259
Shares issued and outstanding ...	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Earnings per share	1.85	1.96	1.77(a)	1.91	1.87
Dividends paid per share	1.25	1.10	1.00	0.975	0.70
Total shareholders' equity	35,762,805	34,402,042	32,471,932	30,735,655	28,616,287
Working capital	16,398,764	15,768,286	14,951,407	13,296,793	10,633,313
Capital expenditures	3,819,614	3,546,724	2,604,983	1,693,092	1,030,506

(a) Includes extraordinary credit after applicable income taxes of \$444,782 or 20 cents per share.

On pourra se procurer le texte français de
ce rapport en s'adressant au Secrétaire,
La Société canadienne de Sel Limitée,
606, rue Cathcart, Montréal, Québec
H3B 1L6

Consolidated Statement of Income

Year ended June 30, 1975 with comparative figures for 1974

	1975	1974
Sales	\$37,112,590	\$33,986,304
Costs, including marketing and administrative expenses	28,677,130	25,918,677
Depreciation	1,830,102	1,573,087
Amortization of deferred mine pre- production and development expenses..	296,747	296,747
	<u>30,803,979</u>	<u>27,788,511</u>
Operating profit	6,308,611	6,197,793
Other income — net:		
Income from marketable securities	299,064	475,811
Interest paid	(45,992)	(33,508)
(Loss) profit on disposal of fixed assets	(14,737)	42,486
	<u>238,335</u>	<u>484,789</u>
Income before income taxes	6,546,946	6,682,582
Income taxes:		
Current	2,198,870	2,056,327
Deferred	174,813	221,145
	<u>2,373,683</u>	<u>2,277,472</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 4,173,263</u>	<u>\$ 4,405,110</u>
Earnings per share:		
on 2,250,000 outstanding shares	<u>\$ 1.85</u>	<u>\$ 1.96</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Retained Earnings

Year ended June 30, 1975 with comparative figures for 1974



	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
Retained earnings, beginning of year	\$33,487,042	\$31,556,932
Net income for the year	4,173,263	<u>4,405,110</u>
	37,660,305	35,962,042
Dividends	2,812,500	<u>2,475,000</u>
Retained earnings, end of year	\$34,847,805	<u><u>\$33,487,042</u></u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

/

Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 1975 with comparative figures for 1974

Assets	1975	1974
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 504,892	\$ —
Marketable securities, at cost, which approximates market value	6,678,137	7,782,552
Accounts receivable less allowance for doubtful accounts	2,901,768	2,287,787
Due from affiliated companies	2,807	1,447,257
Inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	8,690,385	6,405,924
Prepaid expenses	372,887	238,582
Total current assets	19,150,876	18,162,102
Note receivable from an affiliated company — not current	2,942,070	3,715,000
Fixed assets, at cost less depreciation:		
Land, including mineral rights	1,457,035	936,087
Buildings and equipment less accumulated depreciation \$18,667,644; 1974 — \$17,702,316	15,566,972	14,113,145
Net fixed assets	17,024,007	15,049,232
Mine preproduction and development expenses, including cost of shafts, less amortization \$4,566,865; 1974 — \$4,270,118	2,256,137	2,552,884
	\$41,373,090	\$39,479,218

On behalf of the Board:
D. Peterkin, Jr., Director
W. D. Mahaffy, Director

Liabilities

	1975	1974
Current liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	\$ —	\$ 429,038
Accounts payable and accrued charges	1,967,185	1,701,932
Due to affiliated company	283,729	—
Income and mining taxes payable	501,198	262,846
Total current liabilities	2,752,112	2,393,816
Deferred income taxes	2,858,173	2,683,360

Shareholders' equity

Capital stock (note 3):		
Authorized — 4,500,000 shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid — 2,250,000 shares — stated value	915,000	915,000
Retained earnings	34,847,805	33,487,042
Total shareholders' equity	35,762,805	34,402,042
Commitments (notes 4 and 5)		
	\$41,373,090	\$39,479,218

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Year ended June 30, 1975 with comparative figures for 1974

	1975	1974
Working capital was increased by:		
Operations:		
Net income	\$ 4,173,263	\$4,405,110
Add (deduct) items not involving working capital:		
Depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of mine preproduction and development expenses	2,126,849	1,869,834
Loss (profit) on sale of fixed assets	14,737	(42,486)
Deferred income taxes	174,813	221,145
Working capital from operations	6,489,662	6,453,603
Reduction in note receivable from an affiliated company	772,930	385,000
	<u>7,262,592</u>	<u>6,838,603</u>
Working capital was used for:		
Expenditure on fixed assets less proceeds of disposal \$124,576 (1974 — \$154,961)	3,819,614	3,546,724
Dividends	2,812,500	2,475,000
	<u>6,632,114</u>	<u>6,021,724</u>
Net increase in working capital	<u>\$ 630,478</u>	<u>\$ 816,879</u>
Working capital changes for year ended June 30, 1975:		
	1975	1974
Current assets	\$19,150,876	\$18,162,102
Current liabilities	<u>2,752,112</u>	<u>2,393,816</u>
Working capital	<u>\$16,398,764</u>	<u>\$15,768,286</u>
		Increase
		\$ 988,774
		358,296
		<u>\$ 630,478</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 1975



(1) Summary of significant accounting policies:

Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Inventories:

Inventories of rock and fine salt available for shipment, either in bulk or packaged form, are valued at their average cost of production including freight to distribution points. Such cost is less than net realizable value. Supplies are valued at their laid-down cost or their replacement cost, whichever is the lower.

Fixed assets:

Fixed assets are carried at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related property. Rates of depreciation applied to fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings	2-5%
Machinery and equipment	
— underground	20%
— automotive	15%
— other	10%
Furniture and fixtures	10%

Mine preproduction and development expenses:

Mine preproduction and development expenses, including the cost of mine shafts, are being amortized over 25 years, which was estimated to be the productive life of the existing mine shafts. The amortization periods will terminate in 1980 (Ojibway Mine) and 1985 (Pugwash Mine).

Income taxes:

The company follows the tax allocation method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes arise from timing differences related to depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of mine preproduction and development expenses.

(2) A subsidiary company, The Canadian Rock Salt Company Limited, did not proceed with an appeal of an unfavorable decision of the Federal Court of Canada regarding income tax assessments aggregating \$327,128 to which reference was made in the 1974 financial statements. These assessments were paid and charged to retained earnings in 1974 as an adjustment of prior years' net incomes.

(3) Pursuant to an Executive Incentive Plan approved by the shareholders on October 10, 1967, 150,000 common shares have been set aside in connection with stock options which may be granted under the plan.

(4) Commitments for fixed asset expenditures amounted to \$599,000 at June 30, 1975.

(5) The company and its subsidiaries have a non-contributory pension plan. The unfunded liability in respect of past services at June 30, 1975, based on an actuarial valuation made as of December 31, 1973, is estimated to be \$1,747,000 and is expected to be met by payments of \$219,100 per annum through 1977 and \$136,200 per annum thereafter to 1989. Such payments will be charged to operations by the companies.

(6) The company had ten directors and their aggregate remuneration as directors paid by the company amounted to \$35,700 (1974 — \$35,000).

The company had seven officers and their aggregate remuneration as officers paid by the company amounted to \$244,367 (1974 — \$213,385). Five (1974 — six) of the officers were also directors.

(7) Certain of the comparative figures for 1974 have been reclassified to conform with the method of presentation used in 1975.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & ^{CIE}CO.
COMPTABLES AGRÉÉS - CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1155 ouest, boul. Dorchester
Montréal, Québec
H3B 2J9

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Canadian Salt Company Limited and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1975 and the consolidated statements of income, retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly the financial position of the companies at June 30, 1975 and the results of their operations and the changes in their financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, Que.
July 25, 1975



Plants

Pugwash, Nova Scotia
Windsor, Ontario
Regina, Saskatchewan
Lindbergh, Alberta

Mines

Pugwash, Nova Scotia
Windsor, Ontario

Sales Offices

Halifax, Nova Scotia
Montreal, Quebec
Toronto, Ontario
Edmonton, Alberta
Vancouver, British Columbia

Executive Offices

Montreal, Quebec





Windsor salt crystals as seen through a microscope, modulus 5.09, 24 Diameters.

